

Tokio Government to decide whether they will be resumed.

Conference committees engaged in trying to solve other problems relating to the Far East situation are functioning with commendable progress, and it is not probable the temporary collapse of the Shantung negotiations will interfere with the other reforms designed to give to China a new start toward self-government.

The only one of these events that exercised any direct effect on the machinery of the conference was the French decision to accept the terms of the Hughes formula relating to capital armaments, on conditions affecting auxiliary craft, which, it is believed, can be granted, despite the fact that some knotty problems still are involved. The most disturbing feature in the naval situation relates to the submarine issue and is due to the conflict of views between the British and French as to the defensive value of that type of war craft.

American delegates to the conference expressed the opinion that the brief interruption to the processes of adjusting differences over naval ratios seemingly has passed without leaving any marks of damage on the conference itself. They confidently predicted the completion of the whole negotiation program by the end of the month of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the five nations most vitally concerned. They even expressed hope that the naval program might be advanced to a final stage by Friday, when there may be a plenary session previous to a recess over the holidays.

Most Serious Cloud Removed.

The French acceptance of the capital ship ratio of 1.75, as compared to 5-5-3 for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, has removed the most serious cloud that has yet hung over the conference proceedings, and there is a distinct sense of relief as a result of it. A full meeting of the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on Thursday will pass upon the French claims for auxiliary fighting craft and, it is believed, will round out the program for submission to the full conference.

In the meantime, the committees considering the events of the Far Eastern agenda are moving steadily forward, although no effort will be made to dispose of any of the issues involved until after the recess.

The chief contribution to the developments to-day resulted from the direct appeal made by Secretary Hughes to Premier Briand for cooperation in reaching a satisfactory agreement over capital armaments. Mr. Hughes said:

"At this time, when we are anxious to aid France in full recovery of her economic life, it would be most disappointing if we were to be hindered by contemplating hundreds of millions in battleships."

Anxious to Aid France.

In closing his appeal to the French Premier for cooperation in reaching a satisfactory agreement over capital armaments Mr. Hughes said:

"At this time, when we are anxious to aid France in full recovery of her economic life, it would be most disappointing if we were to be hindered by contemplating hundreds of millions in battleships."

The message addressed by Mr. Hughes to M. Briand was more than 1,000 words in length; the reply of M. Briand about one-third as voluminous. The French Premier expressed his desire to "do everything which is compatible with the care of the vital interests of France with a view to reconcile our points of view." He said that in the question of naval armaments the preoccupation of France was not the offensive point of view, but uniquely the defensive point of view.

"With regard to the tonnage of capital ships," he wired, "that is to say, attacking ships, which are the most costly, I have given instructions to our delegates in the sense which you desire, and I am certain that I shall be sustained by my Parliament in this view."

The dissent of the French Premier to the naval program as affecting auxiliary craft was presented in these words: "But so far as the defensive ships are concerned (light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines) it would be impossible for the French Government to put itself in contradiction with the vote of the Chambers to accept the reductions corresponding to those which we accept for capital ships under the formal reserve which you will certainly understand."

The French ambitions for auxiliary craft are in conflict with the views of Great Britain, which favors a drastic cut in submarine tonnage. The feeling between the representatives of the two countries, due to matters not directly connected with the conference, has contributed to some extent to this sharp difference of opinion.

The British delegates have clearly indicated their determination to fight either for abolition of the submarine or its curtailment to a point compatible with minimum defensive necessities. The British delegates appear to be quite as eager to debate the matter with their associates in an open session of the conference.

They sent a request to Secretary Hughes, the conference chairman, today, asking that a plenary session be called to pass upon the submarine issue. Up to tonight no decision had been reached regarding the request. It is more than probable that the British suggestion will be held in abeyance pending the meeting of the representatives of the five Powers to consider the French request for auxiliary concessions. If an agreement can be reached on this matter an open session of the conference probably will be called at once, when the British delegates will formally present their arguments on the submarine issue.

British Attitude Defined.

The basis for the British objections to the perpetuation of extensive submarine armaments is very widely known, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee will offer any arbitrary conditions that will hamper the majority decision as to submarine equipment, which appears to be squarely against them. In other words, it is believed that after making known their position in the matter the British delegates will influence their acceptance of the decision of their peers and the decision of the whole naval program.

The French delegates announced this afternoon they would follow the instructions mentioned by M. Briand

Conference Doings

WITH reservations France accepted the Hughes ratio of 1.75, 0.00 tons in capital ships, formal announcement being reserved for Thursday's meeting of the full naval committee.

Secretary Hughes made public the communications passing between himself and Premier Briand on the subject, showing that the former was very frank in presenting the situation.

Japan and China postponed indefinitely their conversations on Shantung, and a resumption depends on advice from Tokyo regarding Japanese demands.

Arrangements were made for an early consideration of the submarine question, Great Britain desiring to present her case formally at the earliest opportunity.

In his telegram to Secretary Hughes, his claims in the matter of auxiliary craft have already been placed before the committee of fifteen on naval armaments and will be turned over to the conference of the five leading naval Powers for discussion and disposition on Thursday. The result of this conference will clearly indicate the conclusions of the most important Governments concerned regarding all phases of the naval issue.

Up to tonight the submarine ratio of 90,000 tons favored by the American, French, Italian and Japanese delegations had not been changed by British contention that it should be cut one-half. The only delegates that appear to be in accord with the British claims are those of Holland, who concur in the position assumed by Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee that the submarine is not a necessary weapon of defense. The Belgian and Portuguese delegates are in accord with the French-American-Japanese view.

The Italian position regarding not only submarines but capital ships is that her necessities lie in the direction of auxiliary craft on an equal footing with France.

SIX CAPITAL SHIPS NOW FRENCH PLAN

Sarraut Says That Is the Minimum Number.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20. M. Sarraut, the head of the French delegation at the Washington arms conference, this evening declared to THE NEW YORK HERALD that France wanted six as a minimum number of capital ships. Six capital ships of 35,000 tons each would bring France's quota to 210,000 tons instead of 175,000, as proposed by America, but M. Sarraut states the French case as follows:

There is no such thing as a squadron of five or seven ships. Six or eight vessels are a squadron and we must have a squadron. We are willing to accept six vessels and the present discussion is to discover how six vessels are to be reconciled with the ratio of 1.75, that is the 175,000 allotted to France.

The chief French naval expert this morning placed before the naval committee France's modified naval program as follows:

First—France accepts the Hughes ratio of 1.75 and will not exceed this figure of completed ships during the continuance of the naval agreement on condition that:

Second—France is to have a fleet of submarines and light cruisers in keeping with her defense needs. The number of submarines and auxiliary craft may be subject to discussion but must correspond with France's requirements and not with any arbitrary ratio.

Third—France proposes to lay down one capital ship of 35,000 tons a year, beginning in 1927, these vessels to take four years to complete.

In this way France at the end of ten years naval buildup will have one post-Jutland warship and four others in various stages of completion. Even if France completed all five to replace her old ships she would still be within the Hughes naval ratio of 175,000 tons.

FOUR POWER TREATY HELD NOT A MENACE

Tokio Cabinet Minister Answers Criticism.

TOKIO, Dec. 20 (Associated Press).—At a meeting of the members of the Opposition, Kensei-kai party, one of them asked: "Does not the Government consider the Quadruple Entente a wedge for interference by the United States and other Powers in the Far East?"

Isn't the Foreign Ministry aware that the dispositions of the conference constitute a menace to Japan's special position?"

It was pointed out by one of the Cabinet Ministers that Japan was required to choose between theories and actualities. He conceived the taking of the United States in the East. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the substitution of the Quadruple Entente was declared to be a benefit to all.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Associated Press).—Dr. Takuma Dan, head of the Japanese commercial delegation, which has been studying business conditions in the United States, at a dinner tendered by the Government last night, emphasized that Japan's adhesion to the four Power pact was the clearest indication that, far from wishing to be a disturbing element, Japan had become a guarantee of maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Japan was still Japan's best customer for her most valuable exports; therefore any disturbance of economic relations was the last thing the Japanese desired.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA SAYS JAPAN WANTS PEACE

China's Security Vital to His Nation, He Adds.

Japan seeks only peace and assurance there will be no aggression in China, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers and member of the Japanese delegation to the arms conference, said last night, speaking at a dinner given for him by Lindsay Russell at the Hotel Ambassador. He came from Washington for the dinner and was greeted by forty prominent men.

"Japan as a whole will rejoice in these agreements," the Prince said, after he had gone over the several articles and proposals before the conference. "The opposition to them will be negligible in our country. As long as Japan is assured that the need for no assault upon her independence and need contemplate no dangerous aggressions upon the security of China you will find that she will play the part of peace. The security of China is vital to Japan."

The Prince praised the work of the Japan Society and added that Japan and America must always remain friendly, a only through friendship can they serve a distressed world.

TEXT OF MESSAGES OVER FRENCH RADIO

Communications Read by Hughes at Meeting of Subcommittee.

FRANCE AS GAINER

U. S. Secretary of State Reviews Advantages Offered to Her.

FRANK LANGUAGE USED

Briand's Reply Shows Desire to Reconcile Views for Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Associated Press).—The following communique was issued after the meeting to-day of the subcommittee on naval limitations:

The adjourned meeting of the subcommittee on naval limitation took place this morning, December 20, at 11 o'clock in the Pan-American Building. The chairman read the following communications that had passed between him and M. Briand:

"My Dear M. Briand: In view of your distinguished service at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and of your responsibilities as chairman of the conference I venture to address to you this personal word. I am happy to say that the conversations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to the proposed which I made or behalf of the of the American Government at the opening of the conference with respect to capital ships have resulted in a provisional agreement. Great Britain and Japan have accepted the naval ratio as proposed and the reduction of capital ships with such modifications as do not seriously affect the principle involved."

"Japan keeps the Mitsu and scraps the Settsu. The United States finishes two ships—the Colorado and the Washington, now about 90 per cent. completed, and scraps the North Dakota and Delaware. Great Britain will build two new ships and scraps four, to wit, the Erin, King George V., Centurion and Ajax. The result is that the United States still scraps thirty ships; that is, thirteen of the ships under construction, and seventeen instead of fifteen of the older ships, leaving the number of ships the same as under the original proposal with a tonnage of 525,000 tons instead of 500,000 tons. Thus, the United States scraps 322,000 tons of her share (exclusive of pre-dreadnaughts). Great Britain and Japan scrap to an equivalent extent. Japan retains the same number of ships as proposed and scraps seventeen as proposed. Her tonnage being 313,300, instead of 300,000."

Little Change in Readjustment. "Great Britain scraps 22,600 tons more than originally proposed, leaving her tonnage 582,000 instead of 604,600. Her excess being allowed in view of the age of her existing ships. The new limits are very little different from those proposed, being 525,000 tons for the United States and Great Britain, and 315,000 tons for Japan. The naval holiday as to capital ships is agreed upon except for the construction of the ships above mentioned. In short, under the original American proposal there were to be scrapped by the three Powers sixty-six capital fighting ships, built and building, and the same number of ships laid down as completed (1,473,000 tons). Under the present arrangement, there are to be scrapped sixty-eight capital fighting ships with a tonnage of 1,861,000 tons.

"You will thus observe that there has been simply a slight readjustment in the three navies with respect to the ships retained, but not of the sacrifices proposed by the American Government have substantially been made and the principle as laid down is being carried out so far as these three Powers are concerned."

The agreement, however, as to the number of ships to be retained by them is dependent upon an appropriate agreement with France and Italy, with respect to their capital ships. Italy is desirous to reduce her capital ships because of the obvious requirements of her economic life, to the lowest possible point, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in making an agreement with Italy if we can reach a suitable understanding with France."

"You will observe the attitude of France will determine the success or failure of these efforts to reduce the heavy burden of naval armament."

Consideration of Facts.

"In dealing with Great Britain and Japan, we have taken facts as they are. We have avoided an academic discussion of national needs and aspirations which in the nature of things could not be realized. It has been pointed out that the ratio of strength in capital ships is that which exists and that it is futile to desire a better one, for it cannot be obtained by nations with abundant resources build against each other in competition. The pre-dreadnaughts possessed by the three Powers are to be scrapped without any suggestion of replacement, and there has been a reduction of over 40 per cent. of the naval strength represented by dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts."

"Now France has seven dreadnaughts, with a tonnage of 164,500. Reducing in the same proportion as the United States has reduced, her tonnage of capital ships would be fixed at 102,000, or if the pre-dreadnaughts of France were taken into calculation on her side although omitted on the side of the United States, the total tonnage of France's capital ships being taken at 231,000, a reduction on the same basis would reduce France to 136,000 tons."

"This would be the sacrifice of France if she made the same sacrifices that have been made by the other Powers. We do not ask this. We are entirely willing that France should have the benefit of an increasing tonnage which would preclude the necessity of her scrapping her dreadnaughts, that is to say, her present strength in dreadnaughts is about 164,500 tons, and there is not the slightest objection to allowing her an increase over this, or a total of 175,000 tons, which would be more than 70,000 tons over what she would have on the basis of relative strength as it exists."

"If it be held that France desires a greater relative strength the obvious answer is that this would be impossible of attainment. If such an agreement as we are now proposing were not made, the United States and Great Britain would very shortly have navies of over a million tons, more than six to one as

LOOKING UP on the conference

French Temperament Described as Running True to Form in International Parley—Lord Riddell's Helpfulness to Be Missed by Newspaper Men.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20. French temperament, inspiring, astonishing, amusing, without which the world would be much drabber, flares vividly as the conference ties up loose ends of world problems. Its egotism at this stage of the proceedings is vexatious but not serious; to be met with patience and, above all, tact. Too much tranquility is distasteful to a people who believe, with the Irish, in exercising emotions. Moreover, the French are generous, fond of giving and of giving way. The nature of this conference has been such that they have not been quired, like the British, Japanese and the Americans, to give much, immediate abandonment of land armament being out of the question. Therefore they create a situation which requires others to appeal to them to give.

"It had been an opinion," said Bacon, "that the French are wiser than they seem."

Especially touchy about British activities, the French complain sharply about British publicity methods. They say the British have been very tactful in the conference news, subtly disseminating British propaganda not always fair to France. It is perfectly true that the islanders established, through Lord Riddell, a remarkably effective liaison between their point of view and the American press, but it has been open and above board and consisted largely in assisting newspaper men to get a better information speedily and smoothly. "Whatever propaganda was contained in Riddell's outpourings to the press, intentional or inherent, was promptly stifled by the fact that the French had the same opportunity to create an effective contact with American newspapers and therefore American opinion. They simply ignored it."

A word or two more about Riddell may be useful for estimating this phase of the conference. Without official designation he volunteered for the hard job any newspaper man has tackled. First of all he soothed the inborn dislike of the British delegates for the downright style of American interviewing, persuading Briand and the others to meet the reporters every day. That was an achievement in itself. But Riddell did much more. He went out of his way to arrange for the reporters and editors, Japanese and others, and other rooms and the reporters, pulling together in one place, the new Navy Building, conferences that had been casual and widely scattered at the expense of time and nervous energy. On top of this he himself has met reporters twice every day. With this British newspaper man has been so urbane, patient and generally helpful that hundreds of correspondents owe him a real debt. One of them said the other day: "I'll tell you the kind of man this chap Riddell is. If Mary came along with her little lamb the lamb would tell Mary for Riddell."

compared with France, and France would not be in a position to better herself, much less by any possible extension to obtain relative strength as has been suggested. In short, the proposed agreement is tremendously in favor of France by reducing the navies of Powers who are not able to build but whose ships are actually in course of construction, to a basis far more favorable to France than would otherwise be attainable. The proposed agreement really should be looked upon as a victory for the relative strength of the French navy."

"In these circumstances I feel that the suggestion that has been made that France should buy capital ships in replacement with a tonnage of 300,000 tons or more suggests a program of such magnitude as to raise the greatest difficulties. In fact, I regret to say that in canvassing the matter thoroughly and taking the best information I can obtain I am compelled to conclude that it would not be possible to carry this to the end of the agreement."

"I need not point out to you our great desire, which you yourself have so eloquently expressed, that the economic burden of armament should be lightened. It is not against the interests of France that we express the hope that her industry and resources will be devoted to economic recuperation and the enhancement of her prosperity rather than be expended in the building of fighting ships. The particular situation of France with respect to land armament you have vividly portrayed, but that points, as it seems to me, to the very great importance of reduction in naval armament. At this time, when we are anxious to aid France in full recovery of her economic life, it would be most disappointing to be advised that she was contemplating putting hundreds of millions into battleships."

"I have spoken to you thus frankly because of my deep appreciation of your friendship and your solicitude for the success of the efforts we are making, and in the hope that the present matter, which represents perhaps the most critical position yet reached in the conference, may be adjusted on a satisfactory basis. I repeat that the provisional agreement reached with Great Britain and Japan hinges upon an appropriate agreement with France, and I cannot too strongly urge the most careful consideration of all the matters to which I have taken the liberty to allude. Permit me to assure you of my highest respect and of the keen desire that we entertain in America that you should visit us again at an early date. CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Premier Briand's Reply.

"LONDON, Dec. 18, 1921. "MY DEAR MR. HUGHES: At the moment of my departure for London, Mr. Herriek handed me your friendly telegram in regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the Naval Disarmament Commission in reference to the tonnage of capital ships which

Not French temperament but more serious matters are apt to carry the conference well beyond the range of national and chemical warfare, topics of more vital concern in this day and age than capital warships, remain to be discussed after navies, Far Eastern questions and Shantung, particularly, being out of the way. Controversy over submarines will be lively, the British being set for killing this kind of sea fighting. The conference will declare a recess of several days for Christmas observance, plunging itself upon the several gifts it has hung upon the tree."

Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, and author of very interesting conference reports in THE NEW YORK HERALD said yesterday that the difference between the peace conference of Versailles and the peace conference of Washington is that at Versailles they tried to plant a full grown oak in poor soil while at Washington they are starting with an acorn in carefully prepared ground. "Idealism is all right," says Steed, "but you have got to keep your feet upon the ground."

Baron Kanda of the Japanese group offers interesting ideas about Dai Nippon. He says the Japanese are growing bigger, physically; that the girls, particularly, of this generation, are taller than their mothers. Also the birth rate is going up. More than 800,000 children are born in Japan every year. To these remarks he adds: "Our policy is live and let live, but we have discovered that right without might is helpless."

Lord Lee of Fareham, the blood of the Lees of Virginia, holds, not unreasonably, that Robert E. Lee was one of the greatest generals the world ever knew. "If he were alive to-day," says Lord Lee, "he would certainly express the hope that the spirit of conciliation which brought the North and the South together after the civil war might spring from this conference to quench animosities the world over."

A billion hopeful human beings are represented by the delegates to the conference. Of the thousand millions, the British speak for more than four hundred, the Chinese for four hundred and fifty, the United States for more than a hundred, the Japanese for nearly eighty, the French for more than forty and the Dutch, Belgians and Portuguese for a total of twenty.

There is a rumor among the undercurrents of conference talk that Canada will soon be represented at Washington by a legation of her own, and that Sir Robert Borden is likely to be the first Canadian minister to the United States. "Our Lady of the Snows," Sir Robert has urged that this privilege be granted to the Dominion because of the special interests common to Canada and the United States. King, the Canadian minister, said: "Daughter in my mother's house; But mistress in my own."

Daughters are said to have a great deal more independence than they used to have.

have been asked for by the French delegation. You fear that the maintenance of this French request may have as its effect to hinder the agreement between the five Powers.

The will of the French Government is to do everything which is compatible with the care of the vital interests of France with a view to reconcile our points of view.

With regard to the tonnage of capital ships, that is to say, attacking ships, which are the most costly, I have given instructions to our delegates in the sense which you desire. I am certain that I shall be sustained by my Parliament in this view.

"But so far as the defensive ships are concerned (light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines) it would be impossible for the French Government, without putting itself in contradiction with the vote of the Chambers, to accept reductions corresponding to those which we accept for capital ships under the formal reserve, while you will certainly understand."

"The idea which dominates the Washington conference is to restrict naval armaments, which are offensive and costly. But I do not believe that it is in the program to deny to a nation like France, which has a large extent of colonies and a great number of distant communications, the essential means of defending its communications and its security. I am certain, my dear Mr. Hughes, that you will appreciate the effort of difficulty which the complete and striking success of the conference over which you preside with so much authority and brilliancy."

FRENCH BOXER MONEY TO RESCUE CHINA BANK

Report of Accord With Peking to Salvage Institution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 20. The House to-day followed keenly the situation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, apparently creating the reports that the Chinese Government had signed an accord with the French Minister whereby France's Boxer indemnity would be waived henceforth, but devoted to the salvaging of the bank.

This will be the subject of interpellations in Parliament next week, as it involves the transfer of 450,000,000 francs for purposes other than provided for in the budget which has just been approved by the Chamber.

BANDITS GET \$10,000 IN CAPITOL THEATRE HOLD-UP DURING PLAY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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500,000 FIGHTERS IN FRENCH ARMIES

673,000 Including Africans, Colonials and Supply Service, De Castelnau Says.

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Associated Press).—France's total army strength, of white and colored troops, will be 673,000 after May, 1922, according to a statement made to-day by Gen. De Castelnau, former Chief of the General Staff, to the Associated Press.

Gen. De Castelnau, who is president of the army commission of the Chamber of Deputies, set at rest the conflicting estimates of the French forces by explaining that the budget of 1922 carries appropriations sufficient for only 336,000 men, and as the army will be below that figure between the first release of men of the class of 1920 and the first incorporation into the army of men of the class of 1922, there will be enough of a saving in revenue to support the larger number of men later on.

The metropolitan army of France after May 1, 1922, will consist of 433,000 men, all Frenchmen, said General De Castelnau. "There will be six divisions on the Rhine and twenty-six divisions in the interior of the country. In 1922, 115,000 colonial troops and 12,000 men of the Foreign Legion, bringing the total army up to 673,000, covering all the colonies and the French dependencies."

Below 500,000 Eight Weeks.

"We have been budgeted for 636,000 men, but it may be that between March 15, when the first batch of the 1920 class is released, and May 8, when the first portion of the 1922 class is called up, there will be a time when the French army is much below 500,000 men. In the second portion of the 1920 class is scheduled to be released October 1, 1922, but the second batch of the 1922 class will not be called up until November 8."

The General was pessimistic about the passage of the eighteen months bill. He declared that the discussion of the measure probably would be going on throughout next year, but that in principle the eighteen months' service provision would be adopted and that the sons of France no longer would have to serve two years.

"Please tell them in America," said Gen. De Castelnau, "that with 673,000 troops, including Africans and colonials, there will be only about 500,000 men able to carry a rifle and fight. The others are what you call the service troops. Five hundred thousand able bodied men are what we want to protect us from the menace to the East."

Charges Propaganda Here.

"It is my impression that Premier Briand explained our situation to the satisfaction of the Americans. What can I add, except that there has been propaganda in America since our departure from Washington, to the effect that we are a militaristic nation. Perhaps I might say that had we been a more militaristic nation in November, 1918, all this trouble would not have cropped up."

"My twenty-six divisions were awaiting the word to enter Lorraine. They were tired, I should have been on the Rhine in eleven days from Metz, and the whole wing of the German army would have been up in the air. The armistice saved them from a cataclysm which would have been the greatest ever suffered by an army."

Gen. De Castelnau spoke in a tone of regret, but he added: "What did we lose our boys for? We are going to have peace? Why, the Germans haven't even paid as much, despite the depreciated value of the mark, as we paid in 1917, when I was a Lieutenant and the franc was worth 50 cents."

HIGHWAYMEN Stealing Payrolls:

N. Y. TIMES, 12-16-21.

Two Payroll Messengers Are Attacked Opposite the Greenpoint Police Station.

FIVE BANDITS FLEE IN AUTO

N. Y. TIMES, 12-16-21.

ROBBED OF \$17,675 IN CROWDED STREET

Two Payroll Messengers Are Attacked Opposite the Greenpoint Police Station.